

TAMMANY AUDIENCE BUNCOED

SIDSWHEER CALL MERELY TO GET AN AUDIENCE FOR COCKRAN.

He Had Two Ideas and a Fear Perhaps That Roosevelt Might Annex Them—One Is to Have State and Employees Represented on the Corporate Boards.

Two thousand men who assembled in Tammany Hall last night expecting that Charles F. Murphy was to do something for Mayor McClellan concluded that the big April had moved into midsummer. When Mr. Murphy on Monday hurriedly canceled the executive and general committee to meet last night it was ingeniously anticipated at the Fourteenth Street headquarters that while no one had any definite idea of the purpose of the suddenly called meeting its object was undoubtedly to take some action on the situation existing between the City Hall and Fourteenth Street. The game worked. The sweltering crowd came. And all that it had for its pains was the pleasure of listening to a four thousand word resolution and a long speech by W. Bourke Cockran expressing two ideas he had evolved since the warm weather set in for the better control of public service corporations and for facilitating the adjudication of cases in the courts.

The throng waited to the very end of the meeting as it does at boxing matches, where the great event comes last, hoping that something exciting was going to happen before bedtime; and when the meeting was declared adjourned after the adoption of the resolution embodying Mr. Cockran's panacea it was agreed that the lemonade was pretty strong.

After the meeting was over a great deal of curiosity was expressed as to Mr. Murphy's reasons for calling the meeting in such a hurry. The only solution offered was that Mr. Cockran saw President Roosevelt on Sunday, and it was surmised that he might have unfolded his ideas to the President, and then, on reflection, becoming afraid that the President would annex them, had appealed to Mr. Murphy to call the committee together in order that he might make his inventions known before Mr. Roosevelt could put them forth.

His resolutions were presented in the nature of a report from the committee on rules. They began by denouncing the creation of the new public service commissions as a cunning attempt to deceive the public conscience by a pretended compliance with the demand of the Democratic platform for the establishment of such a commission. Then after declaring that in all public service corporations there were three interests involved, those of the community, of capital and of labor, they said:

A corporation engaged in interstate commerce should include the President of the United States with its board of directors; a corporation operating within a State the Governor; those operating in narrower limits the chief executive officer of the locality, each with the right to attend the sessions of every board by himself, or by any other persons he may choose to designate. It should be not merely the right of government to inquire through appropriate agencies how its franchises are administered, but it should be equally its duty to keep constantly informed of everything concerning their operations, as it is now to keep informed of how the mail service is conducted throughout the country, how the different departments are administered in each State, how streets are cleaned and lighted in every city. Investigations of corporate management should not be sporadic or capricious, but frequent sources of disorder and corruption, but publicity would be continuous, orderly, complete and effective. The people being kept informed of everything affecting their operations, would be enabled to elect to the kind of service they insist upon receiving.

We hold moreover that in each corporation exercising public franchises its employees should be required to elect one or more of their number to sit on the board of directors so that they might be kept informed of every transaction affecting the fund from which their wages must be drawn, that is to say, every operation of the corporation, and that the different elements that must co-operate in the administration of these enterprises if not made absolutely secure would at least be sensibly promoted if questions affecting them were brought before the public and intelligently argued among equals in a board with identical interests in the common fund, not violently or intemperately by men believing themselves to be divided by irreconcilable hostile interests, but contented that the moral is not less than the judgment of the other.

The second suggestion was that to prevent delays in the courts there should be more branches of the Appellate Division, and that in order that the calendars of the lower courts should be cleared up at the end of every month special commissions should be appointed to try jury cases.

Mr. Cockran, who wrote the document and who made the only speech of the evening, declared that many of the reforms which had recently been made in the laws dealing with the corporations were suggested in Tammany Hall twenty years ago, and he made the prediction that the reforms he suggested last night, while they might be ridiculed now, would ultimately be carried into effect.

The resolutions which had been so far uncovered in the workings of the corporations were only a part of the resolutions which existed, and he insisted that the remedy for the evils practised by the franchise holding corporations was the scheme he had set forth in his resolutions. Then if the corporations did wrong, oppress the people, or showed partiality or unfairness, the Government would be a party for those misdoings and would be held accountable for them. Labor, he said, should have the right to sit on the directorates of the corporations in order that it might possess the power of inspection over the acts of the controlling powers of the corporations.

"This is a suggestion," he continued, "that has not yet been offered by any one else, and I think it is the only adequate solution of the problem which confronts us to-day, as to how best to control the public companies."

Speaking of the delays in the courts he asserted that the delays in the settlement of litigation meant practically a denial of justice, and that corporations took advantage of the length of time taken to carry a case through the courts to effect unjust settlements with those who had begun litigation against them. There was no reason, he said, why there should not be five or more Appellate Divisions in this city,

AND IF THE JUDGES OF THOSE COURTS BROKE AWAY FROM THE PRACTICE OF DELIVERING LONG CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERATURE OF JURISPRUDENCE IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO GET A JUDGMENT FROM AN APPELLATE DIVISION IN NOT LONGER THAN TEN DAYS. HE ADDED THAT FROM THE BEGINNING OF A CASE UNTIL ITS FINAL ADJUDICATION, EVEN WHEN APPEALS WERE TAKEN, THERE SHOULD NOT BE A LONGER LAPSE OF TIME THAN THREE MONTHS.

In closing his speech Mr. Cockran made this remark, which was construed as tendering a very diminutive olive branch to Mayor McClellan: "I am authorized to speak for all the responsible leaders of this organization when I declare that whoever accepts the principles embodied in these resolutions when they have been adopted is the political associate and friend of every one of us even though personally we would not care to shake his hand." The resolutions were then adopted.

The chairman of the general committee was authorized to appoint committees to reorganize districts where there is no organization existing. The purpose of the resolution was to provide for the reorganization of the Assembly districts under the old boundary lines should the Legislature not pass a new apportionment plan.

GAS KILLS MOTHER AND CHILD.

Pathetic Note Left by Sick Woman Who Feared to Leave Daughter Motherless.

When Ernest Reuter of 459 East Fifty-seventh street, who is employed in a Franklin street wholesale grocery house, went to his home on Monday night his wife, Henrietta, asked him if he wouldn't go to their former home in Newark for the night, as she was feeling well and didn't want him to lose his night's rest. Reuter did so, leaving his wife with his ten-year-old daughter Marion.

Reuter went back home early yesterday morning and couldn't get any response when he knocked. Then he tried to unlock the door and found the keyhole stuffed with paper. Forcing the door he found his wife's body on the floor, with a pencil in one hand and a notebook crumpled up in the other. On the bed, three feet away, lay the body of the daughter. Reuter, although nearly overcome by the gas fumes, opened a window and shouted for help.

When Coroner Arcitelli arrived and examined the notebook in the woman's hand he found that she had left this message in German:

Marion is going. I have watched her beautiful face change from the glow of life to the pallor of death. I will soon be with her. I have been ill and realize that you must not want to leave me. Marion alone and motherless. I am very nervous as I write this farewell letter to you.

Ernest, dear, forgive me. I realize only too well that I can never get well again and do not want to leave my Marion alone and motherless. I am very nervous as I write this farewell letter to you.

Farwell, Ernest. I thank you a thousand times for your goodness and patience since I have been ill and realize that you must not want to leave me. Marion alone and motherless. I am very nervous as I write this farewell letter to you.

At this point the writing became almost illegible, ending in scrawl which was partially deciphered to be:

"Marion has surely gone now, and I am going fast. I have suffered, and know that you have done all in your power to make life less hard for me."

Reuter told Coroner Arcitelli that his wife had been suffering from melancholia for more than a year. She was in a sanitarium for a time, but she didn't improve, so her husband took her home and moved to New York, where she could be treated by a specialist.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSE LIMIT.

Gov. Hughes Signs the Bill Fixing Maximum Sum Candidates May Spend.

ALBANY, July 16.—Gov. Hughes has signed Assemblyman Phillips's bill amending the Penal Code to limit the expenses of candidates for public office.

Candidates for the office of Governor are limited to \$10,000; for any other elective State office, other than judicial office, \$5,000; for Congress or Presidential election, \$1,000; for State Senator, \$2,000; for Assemblyman, \$1,000; by a candidate for any other public office to be voted for by the electors of county, city, town or village, or any part thereof if the total number of votes cast therein for all candidates for the office of Governor at the last preceding State election shall be 5,000 or less, \$500; if the total number of votes cast therein at such a last preceding State election be in excess of 5,000, the sum of \$3 for each 100 votes in excess of such number may be added to the amounts above specified. A violation of this act is made a misdemeanor.

PARK VISITORS STARTLED

By the Suicide of a Young Man Who Shot Himself Before a Crowd.

About two hundred persons who were sitting on benches along the West Drive of Central Park near Ninety-fourth street yesterday afternoon or passing in carriages and automobiles were startled when a young man wearing good clothes suddenly arose from his seat and stepping toward the drive fired two shots into his mouth. The second shot pierced his brain and killed him instantly.

Two women who were passing in a runabout whipped up their horse until they met Policeman Devine of the West 100th street station. When the body was removed there it was found that the only marks of identification were a signet ring and a hatband. The police made out the inscription on the ring to be either "E. S. S." or "J. H. H." The husband was marked "J. H."

The man appeared to be about 25 years old and wore a blue serge suit. He had black curly hair and was of medium height.

VENEZUELA REFUSES TO PAY

REPUUDIATES HAGUE AWARD OF \$2,000,000 TO BELGIUM.

Belgian Foreign Minister Hints at Coercion—Hague Conference Discusses Drago Ideas and Postpones Action—London "Times" Calls on Roosevelt to Act.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, July 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. D'Avignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirming Venezuela's announced intention not to abide by the Hague tribunal's award condemning her to pay \$2,000,000 to her Belgian creditors, said that if payment were actually refused the Government would consider measures and spare no effort to protect Belgian interests.

He added that the cause of arbitration would suffer severely from the non-execution of the award, against which there is no appeal.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The first commission of the peace conference devoted the afternoon session to consideration of the American proposal forbidding coercive action for the recovery of public contractual debts, including dividends on bonds, until arbitration is invoked.

Gen. Porter, in a long speech delivered fluently in French, declared that the forcible recovery of debts was contrary to modern spirit. It was America's object, he said, to prevent usurious contracts from causing dangerous interventions, which constituted an evil for both debtors and creditors. Arguing that the game was not worth the candle he instanced a case where 12,000,000 francs were spent in collecting a debt of half a million.

He cited the opinions of Lord Palmerston and Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Hamilton Fish, Bayard and Roosevelt against coercive measures and pointed out that if force were abolished the debtor countries would understand that their credit could only proceed from good order in their finances.

M. Prozor, a Russian delegate, supported the proposal. He said he welcomed the initiative of America, where right had always been cultivated. He suggested, however, that the proposal should not be retrospective regarding existing contracts based on the assumption that force could be used to compel payment.

Venezuela moved an amendment forbidding force even after arbitration. Señor Drago, author of the doctrine bearing his name, which deals with the matter under discussion, did not speak.

Sweden urged that the commission go slow. Her delegates said the proposal was one that required care in dealing with it. Gen. Porter's speech was brought forward as part of the general debate on the whole question of arbitration. Dr. Asser of Holland eloquently pleaded for making the Hague a real international court, always sitting. This was supported by several other delegates.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday. It is generally assumed that Gen. Porter's proposal will not be adopted, but that the whole question will be incorporated by the editing committee in the proposal for compulsory arbitration.

LONDON, July 17.—Venezuela's repudiation of the Belgian award, coupled with her submission to the Hague conference yesterday of a proposal which would remove henceforth all liability for her debts to anybody, moves the Times to remark editorially that there is delightful impudence about this simultaneous exploitation of the conference, that shrine of arbitration. It adds:

"With all due sympathy for the United States, which has been constantly led into trouble by her unruly protégé, it appears to us that the moral responsibility lies with her for the behavior of the State toward which she has shown special solicitude." Throughout the negotiations of 1905 she appeared as amicus curiae of Venezuela. The settlement was reached at Washington, there the protocols were signed and the execution of the award was committed to her.

"Further, apart from all questions of treaties, the delicate problems arising from the Monroe doctrine and its South American offshoots make this a matter with which it is particularly advisable the United States should deal."

Gen. Porter had just laid before the conference a proposal that the powers take no military or naval action to compel the repayment of debts by the government of one country to the subjects of another until an offer of arbitration had been made by the creditor and refused or ignored or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor State has failed to conform to the award. The relevance of this proposal to South American conditions and doubtless its origin in them are too plain to be ignored now.

"It is obvious that the willingness of the Powers to consent to what in any case would constitute a serious limitation of their right of action depends largely upon the United States accepting those responsibilities which President Roosevelt has more than once declared himself willing to assume."

The Venezuelan difficulty affords the United States an excellent opportunity for showing that in fact as well as in theory she is qualified to exercise those functions of which President Roosevelt claims a monopoly for her.

TRAIN OVERTURNS AN AUTO.

HARRY M. Black Had Run Down the Tracks to Avoid a Collision—His Wife Injured.

FRESHOLD, N. J., July 16.—Harry M. Black, a banker of 55 Broadway, New York, started out to-day with his wife to drive his automobile from his summer home at Jobstown to Long Branch. He had just reached the Col's Neck crossing near here when he saw a Jersey Central freight train bearing down on him. Mr. Black didn't have time to stop his car, so he steered it parallel with the track.

COAL FOR THE BIG FLEET.

Secretary Metcalf Planning a Supply for the Trip to the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Secretary Metcalf of the navy, through the members of the navy's board of equipment, is trying to solve the question of a coal supply for the fleet of sixteen battleships and several cruisers which is to come to this coast. Several months ago contracts were let for transportation from the Atlantic coast 30,000 tons of coal for Mare Island and large amounts for the Bremerton Navy Yard on Puget Sound.

Few of these ships have arrived and it is probable that the contract will be let to the Southern Pacific Railroad to bring eight special coal trains to Mare Island from the Wyoming coal fields. To meet the requirements of the navy on this coast the railroad officials have informed Secretary Metcalf that they can bring plenty of coal from Wyoming here within two weeks after proper notification.

Secretary Metcalf has not found enough American vessels, so he has resorted to the use of foreign bottoms. The steamships have to come by way of Cape Horn and five or six months are required to get the fuel here. Mr. Metcalf has already solved the fuel problem for the war fleet while coming from the Atlantic coast. Fifty colliers will accompany the fleet. In addition contracts have been let to various firms at ports on the way. Some of the prices of these contracts are said to be as high as \$18 a ton.

STATE DEFIES U. S. COURT.

Gov. Glenn of North Carolina Has Railway Agents Indicted in Spite of Injunction.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—Gov. Glenn has defied Federal Judge Pritchard and has ordered the enforcement of the new railroad rate law which forbids the sale of passenger tickets for more than two and a quarter cents per mile, thus precipitating a clash between Federal and State authorities.

Although forbidden by an injunction issued by Judge Pritchard, the State authorities to-day indicted Thomas Green of Raleigh, ticket agent of the Southern Railway, for violating the law.

Green refused to give bond and he was put in jail, where he will spend the night. It is said Green's attorneys will apply to Judge Pritchard for a writ of habeas corpus.

Gov. Glenn announces that the writ will not be recognized, as Pritchard has no right to interfere in the administration of the State's criminal laws.

Gov. Glenn proposes to bring the matter to a head at once and has ordered Judges and prosecuting attorneys to indict railroad agents in every county in the State.

The Governor says Judge Pritchard has practically attempted to take over the administration of the laws of North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT WANTS MORGAN.

Postmaster-General Meyer Will Ask for His Appointment as Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Postmaster-General Meyer has not made any recommendation to President Roosevelt in regard to filling the vacant postmastership at New York, but will do so in a day or two. Mr. Meyer's choice is Edward M. Morgan, the present assistant and acting Postmaster. All the indications point to Mr. Morgan's appointment.

It was said that Congressman Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county Republican committee, had another candidate, but the understanding here is that Mr. Parsons will acquiesce in the selection of Mr. Morgan. So far as Washington officials know, the President has not given any serious consideration to any name other than Mr. Morgan's.

OSTEN BAY, July 16.—Acting Secretary Latta, when asked concerning a report that Postmaster-General Meyer had endorsed acting Postmaster Morgan of the New York city Post Office for the permanent job, said that there had been no developments, so far as the postmaster job was concerned, since Congressman Parsons's visit last week. Mr. Latta said that if such a recommendation had been made it would without doubt carry great weight, coming from a member of the Cabinet and the head of the postal service.

SENTENCE MULTIPLIED BY 12.

Clerk's Error Keeps Woman Prisoner 20 Years Instead of 20 Months.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—Rena Rivers, who died a few days ago in prison at one of the State mines, had served the State as a convict for nearly twenty years on a sentence that was only for twenty months.

The clerk, when the papers were made out, made the mistake of writing years instead of months. She would have finished the twenty years in a short time.

The girl was only about 12 years old and was sent up from a poorly settled part of the State, where the courts at that time were crudely administered. She was arraigned for larceny and went through the trial and got a sentence of less than two years. In a few days she was sent to the mines and there she remained until her death recalled her to the world.

A white man for whom her mother worked became interested in the case and it occurred to him that the sentence was a long one for so small a crime, so he looked it up. He discovered the mistake, but too late to help the poor girl. However, her mother, who is now old and ill and needs help, has had a bill presented to the Legislature to have the State pay for the difference in the time she served and what she should have served.

PLAN WORLD THEATRE TRUST

KLAU & ERLANGER AIM AT A \$100,000,000 COMBINATION

Which Will Include the Interests in This Country and the Principal European Capitals—Lawyer Goes Abroad to Perfect Scheme—Takes in Vandellville Too.

Abraham L. Erlanger, who with Marc Klaw is the directing head of the American theatrical syndicate, verified last night the report that steps are being taken for the formation of an international theatre combination.

The combination, when completed, will unite the American trust with the theatrical interests of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. It was reported yesterday that the syndicate will represent a combined capital of \$100,000,000.

Mr. Erlanger said that Levy Mayer, the Chicago corporation lawyer, is now on his way to London to confer with the foreign interests in regard to the legal plan of procedure. Mr. Mayer sailed yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The proposed combination had its birth in the recent decision by Judge Otto Rosenthal of General Sessions, who held in dismissing the indictments against the theatre managers that the theatrical business was not trade or commerce, and that a combination of theatrical interests was not therefore in violation of the law.

Mr. Erlanger said that the American and European amusement interests were greatly in need of concerted action and he thought and believed the theatrical world would benefit by a syndicate of interests.

It was said last night that if the coalition is carried through the combination will control a working per cent—probably more than 50 per cent—of the theatres, plays and players in the countries included in the agreement.

These London managers are said to be among those who are to enter the combine. Charles Frohman, who with Seymour Hicks controls the Duke of York Theatre and the Comedy; George Edwardes, who controls the Gaiety and Daly's, the two big musical comedy houses; Frank Curzon, who has the Prince of Wales and the Wyndham; William Greet, who controls the Lyric and the Apollo, H. Beerbohm Tree, who controls His Majesty's, and George Alexander, who has St. James's.

The combine aims at a control of both the legitimate and the vaudeville talent. Through the syndicate agreement the American trust will be able to place its shows in London.

The agreement, it is expected, will prevent the thefts of recent years when managers have rushed to copy the striking features of foreign success, with the result that it has been discounted before it appeared on the other side of the water.

Up to this time there has been no definite understanding between the English and the Continental producers of plays and owners of theatres. It is said that Mr. Erlanger is the organizing genius who has brought the plans for the combination up to their present point.

Mr. Erlanger refused to say what he thought would be the outcome of Mr. Mayer's visit. All the technical details, he said, had been left in the lawyer's hands, but theatrical men in this city gave it as their opinion last night that things are sure to go through now.

SPOKE TO NO MAN FOR 70 YEARS.

Oldest Maiden in Indiana Never Forgave Sex for Faithless Lover's Faults.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., July 16.—Miss Sarah Ann Daniel, 95 years of age, died to-day at her country home two miles north of this city. She is believed to have been the oldest maiden in Indiana. For nearly seventy years she had lived in the same neighborhood and had refused absolutely to have any communication whatever with men.

Tradition has it that Miss Daniel was one of the most popular girls in the county when she was 16 and that she engaged herself to a young man who was teaching school in a distant part of the county. He visited her regularly, but at the close of school term he left the county without a word of explanation and Miss Daniel never heard from him again.

She never afterward seen in company, and when her father died, and later her mother, she was so heavily veiled at the funeral that her face could not be seen. She continued to occupy the old homestead, but all business in connection with the farm was transacted through neighbors of her own sex and it is said that she never spoke to a man after her lover disappeared.

CHURCH CAN'T OUST SALOON.

When It Didn't Become a Church Until After Liquor License Was Granted.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the application of the executors of the estate of Adolph Ruff for the revocation of the liquor certificate held by Cornelius Curran, who runs a saloon at 483 Ninth avenue. The executors alleged that Curran had falsely represented in his application that he had obtained the consent of two-thirds of the adjacent property owners and that there was no building within 200 feet of his saloon used exclusively as a church.

MARIE CORELLI ON MEN.

A Few Temperate Introductory Words in a New Volume of Tales.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16.—This is Marie Corelli's latest criticism of the other sex, contained in the introductory note to a new volume of stories.

"They have not either courage or intelligence to fight the world for themselves, and seeing the fierce heat of competition in every branch of labor they gladly sneak behind a woman's petticoats to escape the general fray."

"When they have secured the ignoble end of their ambition they are the first to run down woman's work, woman's privileges, woman's attainments and woman's honor."

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW MAYOR.

Dr. Edward H. Taylor Chosen to Succeed Schmitt, Who Is Now in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Dr. Edward H. Taylor, in charge of Hastings Law College and also acting president of Cooper Medical College, was to-night elected Mayor of San Francisco.

Dr. Taylor has made a reputation as a poet by his metrical translation of the sonnets of Heredia and by several original poems. His reputation is unblemished and if he has free hand he should be a good executive. He has always been against the tyranny of union labor.

JAPANESE SEALERS ARRESTED.

Revenue Cutter Manning Captures Two Schooners and Takes Them to Dutch Harbor.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The revenue cutter Manning has captured two Japanese schooners and towed them into Dutch Harbor to await instructions from Washington.

The Japanese were found catching seals within the three mile limit and were warned by the revenue cutter to leave. After the crews refused to quit the sealing grounds the Manning took them in charge.

This news is cable from Sitka. The Japanese ships had many sealkins in their holds.

SENSATIONS IN HAU TRIAL.

Defence Outlined Involves Unmarried Sister of His Wife.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 16.—The trial of Karl Hau, the former Washington professor who is charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Molitor, in Baden-Baden, promises to be the most dramatic of the year. The circumstantial evidence against the prisoner is very strong.

The fact that he travelled from Frankfurt-on-Main to Baden on the day previous to the murder wearing a false beard and otherwise disguised is deemed an important point. Hau's defence is that he had an intrigue with an unmarried sister of his wife, in order to see whom he travelled disguised from London.

If this is true the central figure in the dramatic trial will be this young woman, whose position, in any case, is most tragic, for if she denies Hau's assertions she will condemn him to death, while an admission of their truth would mean her own social ruin.

TO TAKE UP REAPPORTMENT.

Joint Legislative Committee to Meet To-day—Hughes Won't Interfere.

ALBANY, July 16.—Senator Harvey D. Hinman's move this week has delayed the meeting of the joint legislative reapportionment committee until to-morrow morning. Senator Hinman is chairman of the committee and word was received to-night that he would leave Binghamton so as to be here in time for the meeting in the morning.

There seems to be no prospect of an agreement in committee upon an apportionment bill if the committee decides it cannot agree the members may seek the aid of the Governor to force an agreement, which Gov. Hughes will refuse. The present deadlock, due to the refusal of the Assembly to accept the Tully bill after Gov. Hughes had approved that measure, was made possible by the support given to Speaker Wadsworth by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county Republican committee, and chairman Timothy Woodruff of the Republican State committee. Gov. Hughes feels it is up to those statement to solve the apportionment problem with a bill as satisfactory as the Tully bill, which the Governor favored.

FOUND OPERA BY VERDI.

Score Among Papers He Ordered Destroyed—Its Fate Undecided.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MILAN, July 16.—The score of a hitherto unknown opera by Verdi has been found in a cabinet of old papers at the Villa Verdi at Santa Agatha.

Verdi in his will directed that the contents of the cabinet be destroyed. These were being examined when the score was found. It seems to be an early work of the composer.

Its fate has not been decided upon.

FIGHT IN CAR CAUSES COLLISION

ONE ELEVATED TRAIN CRASHES INTO ANOTHER—30 HURT.

Italians Crowd Up on Motorman and Prevent Him From Switching Off Power—Front Platform Hits Rear Car of Standing Train—Panic in Neighborhood.

A southbound South Ferry train of three cars bumped into the rear of a five car City Hall train while the latter was standing at the 108th street elevated station on the Third avenue road at 11 o'clock last night. Upward of thirty persons, mostly Italians, returning from the celebration in Harlem, were more or less hurt, but none dangerously.

Motorman William Williams of the South Ferry train, who had a lucky escape from injury when the front platform of his motor car was smashed to splinters, ran down the elevated stairs and disappeared for a time. Later he gave himself up to Chief Surgeon Quigley of the Police Department and said the collision had been caused by a fight in his car in which a score of the passengers participated.

Williams said that soon after he left 118th street a lot of the passengers began to scuffle, and when he neared 108th street the trouble in the car moved up to the side of the motor box, the door of which was open. Many of the passengers were pressed against the motor box so tightly that he couldn't move his controller.

The collision created the greatest excitement and disorder in the neighborhood of 108th street. Because of the Italian celebration the streets were jammed with Italians, whose festival was just at its height. When the noise of the colliding trains was heard it was thought at first that a dynamite bomb had exploded. Later when the passengers from the rear car of the City Hall train and the motor car of the colliding train began piling down the steps of the elevated station the Italians in the neighborhood grew frantic.

Word was sent to Police Headquarters quickly and four ambulances were summoned from the Harlem, J. Hood Wright and Presbyterian hospitals. When it was seen that the number of injured was large the police sent for three more ambulances from the same hospitals. The police reserves from all the East Side stations were hurried up there, and the 100 or more men who tried to keep the street crowd in order had the tussle of their lives. Many of the Italians had just parted with friends at the foot of the elevated stairs and the belief that they were on the City Hall train which was run into caused the panic.

Motorman Williams had to fight his way out of the South Ferry motor car, which was packed with passengers, who were thrown headlong on the car floor. He was scarcely missed before he had given himself up. He approached Chief Surgeon Quigley while the latter was bandaging a broken nose and asked if he was a policeman.

"What do you want to know for?" asked the surgeon.

"I'm the motorman of the rear train and I want to give myself up," said Williams. "The collision couldn't be helped. If the fight hadn't started in my car there never would have been an accident. I had the door of the motor room open to give me ventilation, and I had no idea the trouble in the car was serious until the fighting mob pushed its way up to where I was working the controller. Even if it meant the killing of every person on the train I couldn't have stopped after the crowd jammed me helpless into the corner of my car."

Williams was taken at once to the East 104th street station, where he was detained. Many of the passengers in the motor car of the South Ferry train denied that there had been a fight. When Williams was confronted with their statements he stuck to his story that the passengers piled into his motor box and hindered the working of the controller and brakes.

He added that many of the passengers got on the front platform and obstructed his view of the track so much to the extent that when he finally got his controller and emergency brake free he couldn't stop in time. One Italian drew a knife, he said, and the crowded car was quickly in an uproar.

Supt. Smith of the Interborough's elevated lines said he believed the story told by Williams and wasn't inclined to hold any of the train crew responsible until after a thorough investigation had been made. He said that Williams had been